

Stearns's Notes on the Natural History of Labrador.*—These 'Notes' relate only in part to birds, which occupy pp. 116-123. A list of Mammals precedes the bird notes, which are followed by lists of fishes and plants. The list of birds numbers 111 species, and is briefly annotated. It is based on observations made "during a stay of twelve months on the coast in 1880-81, and also some additions made in the summer of 1882." A few are added on the authority of Dr. Coues's 'Notes on the Ornithology of Labrador,' published in 1861. Several of the records seem to require confirmation, particularly '*Hylocichla mustelina*'—the only *Hylocichla* given!—which was 'heard repeatedly' 'one day late in July'; and *Somateria v-nigrum*, reported as abundant in large flocks in spring.—J. A. A.

Belding on Birds found at Guaymas, Sonora, and in Lower California.—Mr. Belding gives a nominal list of 46 species observed at Guaymas, † 35 of which, it is stated, are "also represented on the opposite side of the Gulf, in Lower California, while five others are represented there by closely allied species or races."

This list is followed by a 'second catalogue'‡ of birds collected at the southern extremity of Lower California. After stating some of the more prominent physical characteristics of the peninsula south of the parallel of 24° 30', Mr. Belding gives three annotated lists of the birds of as many different localities, viz., 'a. Birds of the [Victoria] Mountains,' numbering 41 species, and including *Merula confinis*, *Psaltriparus grindæ*, and *Junco bairdi* among the more noteworthy; 'b. Birds of the Lowlands (vicinity of La Paz and southward),' numbering 15 species. This is followed by 'c.' Species positively identified, but of which no specimens were preserved, occurring south of 24° 30'. These number 21, and consist mainly of water birds. The total number of additions to the list of Lower California birds is 52, raising the total number observed to date to 187 species.—J. A. A.

Ridgway on New Birds from Lower California.§—These are 1, *Lophophanes inornatus cineraceus*, which is "even more decidedly gray than the Middle Province form (*L. inornatus griseus*)"; 2, *Psaltriparus grindæ* Belding MS., and 3, *Junco bairdi* Belding MS., "most nearly related to *J. insularis* of Gaudaloupe Island."

Mr. Ridgway also reports|| the capture by Mr. Belding of an example

* Notes on the Natural History of Labrador. By W. A. Stearns. Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 1883, pp. 112-137. Sept. 20, 1883.

† List of Birds found at Guaymas, Sonora, in December, 1882, and April, 1883. By L. Belding. Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 1883, pp. 343, 344. Dec. 27, 1883.

‡ Second Catalogue of a Collection of Birds made near the Southern Extremity of Lower California. By L. Belding. (Edited by Robert Ridgway.) Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 1883, pp. 344-352. Dec. 27, 1883. (For notice of Mr. Belding's former papers on the birds of Lower California, see *antea*, p. 83.)

§ Descriptions of some New Birds from Lower California, collected by Mr. L. Belding. By Robert Ridgway. Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 1883, pp. 154-156. Oct 5, 1883.

|| *Anthus cervinus* (Pall.) in Lower California. By Robert Ridgway. *Ibid.*, pp. 156, 157. Oct. 5, 1883.

of *Anthus cervinus* from Lower California, and gives its synonymy and characters. He also has a 'Note on *Merula coufnis* (Baird),'* recording and describing two specimens taken by Mr. Belding at Laguna, Lower California, the species having hitherto rested on the original type specimen obtained by Xantus in 1860. These specimens show "not only quite constant but very pronounced" characters, so that there is now no reason "for denying it the specific rank to which it is clearly entitled."—J. A. A.

Cory's Birds of Haiti and San Domingo.†—Part I of Mr. Cory's work on the birds of Haiti and San Domingo appeared early in March, and consists of five colored plates and 40 quarto pages of text. Beginning with Turdidæ, 27 species are treated, carrying the work into the Tanagridæ, and including three of Mr. Cory's recently described species, namely, *Ligea palustris*,‡ *Hirundo sclateri*, and *Myiadestes montanus*. Each of these species is figured, as are also *Mimocichla ardesiaca* and *Spindalis multicolor*. A plate is also devoted to the nest and eggs of *Mimocichla ardesiaca*. Each species is fully described, and to the descriptions are added in some cases measurements of a considerable series of specimens. The synonymy and bibliographical references are reasonably full; the manner of occurrence of each species in the region under consideration is recounted, and some account is given of the breeding habits, nests and eggs of several of the resident species. The biographical notes are, however, fewer than we had hoped to see them. The plates are excellent as regards coloration and structural details, but are somewhat stiff and lacking in artistic finish. We also notice a few typographical errors in the technical names. The work, however, promises to be a very important contribution to our knowledge of the birds of a hitherto very imperfectly known region. Mr. Cory is certainly entitled to great credit for his enterprise in gathering the materials for his work and presenting them so acceptably.—J. A. A.

Minor Ornithological Publications.—'Forest and Stream,' Vols. XX and XXI, March 15-Jan. 23, 1884, contain, besides the greater part of Mr. Everett Smith's 'Birds of Maine' (see Bull. N. O. Club, VIII, pp. 164-166), the following (Nos. 609-668):—

609. *The Carrion Crow.* (*Cathartes atratus.*) By Byrne. *Forest and Stream*, XX, No. 3, p. 45.—Account of its habits as observed at Crockett's Bluff, Ark.

610. *The Horned Lark.* By Rev. J. H. Langille. *Ibid.*, No. 4, pp. 66, 67.—Its habits and abundance in Western New York.

* Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. 1883, p. 158.

† The Birds of Haiti and San Domingo, by Charles B. Cory, F. L. S. Published for the Author by Estes and Lauriat, Boston, U. S. A. Part I [March] 1884, 4to. pp. 17-56, pll. 6.

‡ The plate of *Ligea palustris* appeared in advance of the work in the first number of 'The Auk,' to which Mr. Cory generously contributed it in illustration of his original description of the species.